BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

BC Stats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca *Issue: 09-33* *August 21, 2009*

- **Consumer prices fall 1.6% in July**
- **Wholesale sales rise 2.9% in June**
- **International travel through BC 4.5% in June**

Prices

- **Consumer prices in British Columbia fell 1.6% in July compared with the same month last year.** This drop comes after a 0.6% dip in the price level in June and was almost entirely due to a sharp (-23.9%) year-over-year decline in energy prices. Excluding energy, the province's Consumer Price Index (CPI) actually rose 0.8% in July.

  Overall food prices (+3.7%) continued to increase in July. Specifically, fish & seafood (+8.6%), fresh fruit (+8.1%) and meat (+5.2%) made food purchases from grocery stores (+4.6%) more expensive. In a reversal from previous months, the cost of fresh vegetables was actually lower (-0.6%). Lower utility (-17.6%), homeowner replacement (-13.6%) and mortgage interest costs eased prices for shelter in the province (-4.1%). The cost of renting, on the other hand, continued to rise (+1.6%). While the price of home ownership has eased, costs associated with operating (+3.1%) and furnishing (+2.1%) a household rose compared to July 2008.

  Despite an increase in maintenance (+4.0%) and insurance (+2.3%) prices, the overall cost of operating an automobile plummeted (-9.0%) as a result of a sharp decline in the cost gasoline (-26.2%). The price of purchasing an automobile dropped 3.3% in July, likely spurred by the need of manufacturers to stimulate sales. Health & personal care (+3.9%) and alcohol & tobacco (+2.6%) prices increased moderately while the cost of recreation, education and & reading materials (+0.6%) only inched ahead compared to last year. Prices in Vancouver (-1.6%) fell at the same rate as the provincial level while the decrease was slightly less for consumer prices in Victoria (-1.1%). *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **Nationally, consumer prices fell 0.9% in July largely driven by a 23.4% decline in energy costs.** The price level fell in eight provinces, with the biggest drop in consumer prices occurring in British Columbia (-1.6%), Alberta (-1.5%) and Ontario (-1.2%). Increased food and shelter prices made Saskatchewan (+0.9%) the only province to see an overall increase in consumer prices.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

The Economy

- **Wholesale sales in British Columbia increased for a third consecutive month, rising 2.9% (*seasonally adjusted*) to $4.1 billion in June.** This recent three-month-long stretch of increases in wholesale trade was the first since the middle of 2007. Large contributions to the overall increase came from sharp increases in sales of motor vehicles and parts & accessories. Food products, the largest commodity group in the wholesale industry, also experienced a strong increase. Computer & electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals and home & personal care products all saw a large rise in sales compared to the previous month.

  Nationally, wholesale activity rose for the first time in nine months, advancing 0.6% to $40.4 billion in June. Improvements in automotive (+3.3%) and food (+1.5%) product sales were largely responsible for the overall increase. *Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats*

Report Labour Market Outcomes of Young British Columbians

Did you know...

Six in ten British Columbians say that current economic conditions will have little to no impact on their back-to-school purchases.

Data Source: Ipsos Canada

- **The number of travellers entering Canada via British Columbia dropped 4.5% (*seasonally adjusted*) in June.** This is the largest month-over-month drop in the number of entries since August 2008.

  Since June 1st of this year, the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative required everyone entering or re-entering the United States to carry a passport, NEXUS card or enhanced driver's license. Despite advanced notice, this policy may have contributed to the 4.1% drop in the number of American visitors, particularly among more casual same-day travellers (-6.7%). However, it should be noted that the volume of visits by US residents has fallen year after year since 2000.

  However, the drop in international travel to BC cannot be wholly blamed on the lack of American travellers because the number of overseas visitors fell 5.9%. Traffic from Asia (-9.5%) and Europe (-3.9%) were both down sharply from the previous month.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats

Second Quarter in Review

- **British Columbia's wholesalers got some relief in the second quarter of 2009 as total revenues rose 0.9% (*seasonally adjusted*).** This increase follows back-to-back declines in each of the two previous quarters. Large increases in motor vehicle (+13.4%) and pharmaceutical (+10.3%) sales mitigated sharp declines in metal products (-12.0%) and lumber (-7.2%). *Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats*

- **Visitor entries to BC dropped 2.1% (*seasonally adjusted*) during the second quarter.** A modest increase in American travellers through BC in May helped to counter the drop in visitor entries throughout the rest of the quarter, leaving the total volume of US travellers down only slightly (-0.4%). The biggest contributor to the decline is in the number of overseas entries which fell 7.6% with most of that decrease coming from a reduction in the number of Asian visitors (-9.7%). *Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats*

The Nation

- **Canada's composite index of leading indicators rose 0.4% in July after stagnating in both May and June.** This increase was the first recorded since August 2008, just prior to the near meltdown in global financial markets. Equity market (+5.7%) and housing (+4.5%) indices posted the strongest gains. The rise in housing over the past couple of months spilled over into other durable goods which posted its first increase in more than a year (+2.1%). However, furniture & appliance sales (-0.4%) and business & personal services employment (-0.2%) continued their downward trend.

  While the US leading indicator continues to show improvement (+0.4%) with housing starts and industrial production stabilizing, this has not yet translated into recovery for Canada's manufacturing sector as new orders (-5.9%) continued to decline.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **Overseas investors continued to add Canadian securities to their portfolios, acquiring $10.5 billion in Canadian securities in June.** Investment by foreigners was evenly split between new bonds and those purchased through secondary markets. Most of these were bonds issued by the federal government. Foreign investment in both Canadian equities ($2.3 billion) and money market instruments ($2.7 billion) was also up.

  Divestment in foreign bonds continued in June as Canadians sold $1.9 billion, mostly short-term (two to five years) US government bonds. Canadians also shed $660 million of largely US government Treasury bills.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

***Infoline** Issue: 09-33*
August 21, 2009

For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

Infoline Report

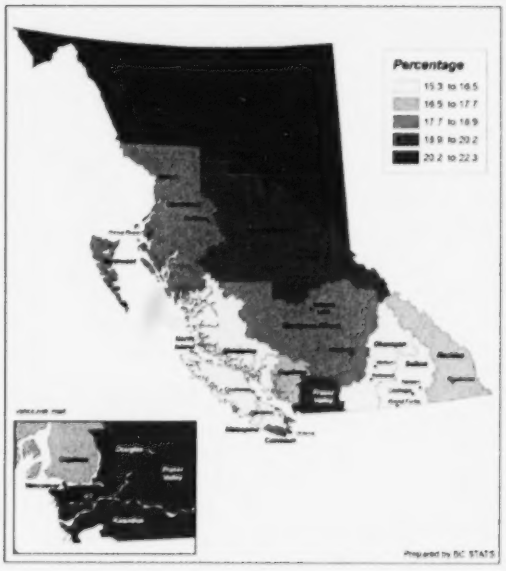
Contact: Cathy Stock
250 953-3703
originally published in
Business Indicators Issue 09-06

Labour Market Outcomes of Young British Columbians

British Columbia's youth

At the time of the 2006 Census over 780,000 British Columbians were between the ages of 15–29. As one would expect, B.C.'s youth tend to be distributed similar to the rest of the population, with the greater numbers of youth in regions where there are larger populations. However, the Northern Lights College Region has one of the highest proportion of youth in their population—22% of residents.

Youth population aged 15–29 by college region



Source: Census 2006

At the low end of the scale are Selkirk (15%), North Island (16%) and Malaspina (16%). It is possible that fewer employment opportunities in these regions have driven youth elsewhere, such as the more urban regions of the Lower Mainland, or the oil and gas fields of the Northern Lights region.

Distribution of youth by highest level of education

Vancouver was the top region in the province when it comes to educational attainment, with over half of young adults aged 25–29 having a university certificate, diploma or degree and another 23% having a non-university post-secondary credential (a total of 76% with a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree). Eight percent of youth aged 25–29 and 13% of adults aged 30–54 in the Vancouver College Region had attained a university degree higher than a bachelor's degree.

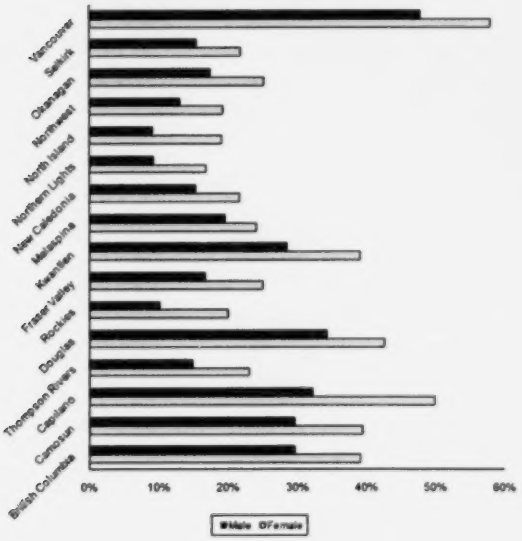
The lowest percentage of the young adult population having a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree was in the Northwest College Region, where just over 16% had a university certificate, diploma or degree and a further 27% had non-university post-secondary qualifications (for a total of 44%). There are likely a number of reasons for these regional differences. There is a fairly clear urban-rural split, which may indicate that many young adults in communities in the north and interior regions of the province chose to forgo post-secondary education to enter the workforce seeking high-paying resource sector jobs. It is also possible that the qualifications and skills obtained in a degree or certificate program match up better to jobs in the province's urban centres than those available in the remainder of the province, such that young adults with these qualifications have relocated away from their rural homes.

Female youth have higher levels of education than males. For example, in the Vancouver College Region, 80% of females and 71% of males aged 25–29 completed a post-secondary education, with 58% of females

obtaining a university certificate versus 48% of males. This is consistent with previous studies depicting higher secondary school completion and university attendance for females.

Interestingly, college regions such as Northern Lights, North Island, and Rockies had the lowest proportion of males with a university degree, yet the corresponding number of females was almost twice that of their male counterparts. This may be because there is a predominance of male-dominated industries in those regions and men are more likely to forgo further education to take jobs in those sectors.

Across college regions more females than males have completed a university certificate, diploma or degree



Post-secondary completion rates by field of study

Business, Management and Public Administration and Architecture, Engineering and related technologies are the most popular fields of study

	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 54
Education	3%	5%	6%	7%
Visual & performing arts, & communications	7%	6%	5%	4%
Humanities	9%	7%	6%	5%
Social & behavioural sciences & law	13%	14%	12%	9%
Business, management & public admin	19%	20%	21%	21%
Physical & life sciences & technologies	7%	5%	4%	3%
Mathematics, computer & information sc.	5%	6%	5%	3%
Architecture, engineering, & related tech	16%	15%	20%	24%
Architecture, engineering	7%	8%	10%	10%
Construction and precision production	9%	8%	10%	14%
Agriculture, natural resources & conservation	2%	3%	3%	3%
Health, parks, recreation & fitness	11%	12%	14%	15%
Health	9%	11%	13%	14%
Parks, recreation and fitness	2%	2%	1%	1%
Personal, protective & transportation services	8%	6%	6%	5%

Source: Census 2006

As noted above the most popular fields of study were business, management and public administration, and architecture, engineering, and related technologies—across all groups. Certain fields are more popular with younger adults than older adults. For example, physical and life sciences and technologies, and social and behavioural sciences and law are more popular with the younger adults while the opposite was true of fields such as architecture, engineering, and related technologies.

B.C.'s youth and the labour market

Proportionately fewer youth are part of the labour force than adults aged 30 and older. Youth aged 15–19 years had the lowest participation rates, but this is expected given school attendance among this group is relatively high. At the higher age categories (i.e. 25–29), participation rates for young adults were fairly similar across regions—lowest in the Selkirk College Region (81%) and highest in the Camosun College Region (87%). The participation rate differential was most pronounced for the 15-19 age

group, where the Northern Lights region (65%) had a participation rate almost twice that of Vancouver (35%).

On a gender basis, females in their teens (15–19 years) had higher participation rates than males of the same age. The difference changes in favour of males and widens with age. Males aged 30–44 had a participation rate that was 11 percentage points higher than that of females in the same age bracket (91% for males and 80% for females). Part of the reason for higher participation rates for males could be that a higher proportion of females attend post-secondary education. However, the single largest reason for the difference is likely that there continues to be a significant number of women who temporarily leave the workforce to care for children.

Labour force participation and education

Generally, labour force participation rates increased with the level of completed education and the age of youth, yet individuals in the 20–24 and 25–29 age groups with an apprenticeship/trades certificate/diploma had the highest overall participation rates. This may have been a function of the significant demand for trades at the time of the 2006 Census.

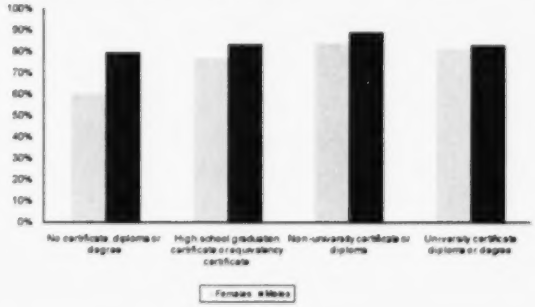
There is a considerable gap in labour force participation between those with no formal education (no certificate, diploma or degree) and those that have high school or higher. This could be a function of lack of qualifications making it difficult for these people to find employment, resulting in discouraged workers dropping out of the labour force.

Females consistently had lower participation rates relative to males, independent of age group and level of education. The participation rate gap between males and females was 19 percentage points for youth (aged 20–29) with no certificate, diploma or degree, narrowing to one percentage point for those with a university certificate, diploma or degree.

Individuals in the young adult age group (20–29 years) with a non-university certificate/ diploma, such as a trade or apprenticeship certificate had the highest participation rates. Interestingly, university educated females had slightly lower participation rates than males whose highest educational achievement was a high school certificate (82% vs. 83%).

Lower labour force participation for females with no post-secondary education may reflect factors such as the desire for females in this age group to choose child rearing over labour market participation, and the possibility of there being relatively more opportunities for males with no post-secondary education.

Females aged 20–29 years without any certificate or degree have significantly lower labour force participation rates



Source: Census 2006

Unemployment rates

In a similar pattern to participation rates, unemployment varies considerably by age group, with older labour market participants having lower unemployment rates than their youthful counterparts. This could be a function of lack of experience on the part of younger job seekers.

While education is a factor in explaining differing unemployment rates, once individuals have attained some form of post-secondary qualification, they enjoy fairly stable unemployment rates independent of level of completed education—i.e., the most significant impact on unemployment rates across all age categories was the attainment of a high school certificate. Interestingly, across gender and for most age groups, individuals with post-graduate degrees exhibited higher unemployment rates than those in the lower levels of educational attainment.

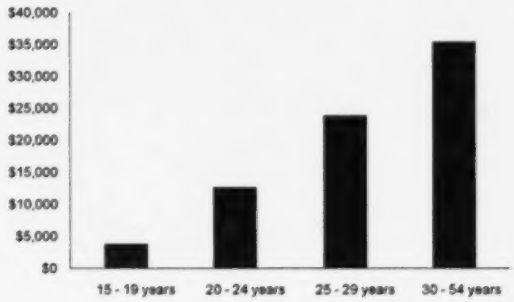
With respect to gender comparisons, females lagged behind males having consistently higher unemployment rates, with the exception of those females aged 20–24 with a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree at or below the bachelor level. Higher educated females appear to struggle in the labour force—they have significantly higher unemployment rates than their male counterparts with the same level of education. This may be a function of their educational (field of study) and occupational choices.

Employment income

Income, like labour market participation, is significantly influenced by age. The median income of young adults aged between 25–29 years was about 67% of that of older adults (30–54 years). Over 75% of youth, aged 15–29, received employment income in 2005. The proportion of youth with income rises with age, with 56% of 15–19 year olds reporting employment income, and over 85% of those over 20 reporting employment income.

The median income for 15–19 year olds—i.e., the income level at which half the persons reported lower income and half higher—was $4,010, while that for 20–24 year olds and 25–29 year olds was $12,730 and $23,919 respectively. Once youth exit educational institutions and engage in the labour market, employment incomes rise quickly with age.

Median Employment rises quickly with age



Source: Census 2006

On a college region basis, younger and older adults from regions in northern British Columbia earned incomes above the provincial average, which may be partly attributable to the goods-producing sector being more dominant in the northern parts of the province, as opposed to the services industry, which is the main source of employment in the south/lower mainland of British Columbia.

Gender and income

On a gender basis, the proportion of male and female workers receiving employment income was similar, but differed with respect to the amount of income earned. For total work activity of youth aged 15–19, median income earned was almost the same for both sexes. However, the earnings gap widens for older age groups, such that for 20–24 year olds and 25–29 year olds, females earned 75% and 71%, respectively, of what their male counterparts earned. When only full-time earners working at least 40 weeks of the year are considered, the gap narrows slightly for females, going from 80% for 20–24 year olds, to 84% for 25–29 year olds. This implies that some of the wage gap could be related to differences in hours worked. The remainder of the variance is likely due to differing types of employment, with males more likely to work in the higher-paying goods sector jobs and

women more likely to work in lower-paying service sector positions.

For 25-29 year old, the gender-pay-gap-halved if only youth who worked 40+ weeks were considered

	Female		Male	
	Total work activity	Worked 40+ weeks or mostly FT in 2005	Total work activity	Worked 40+ weeks or mostly FT in 2005
15 - 19 years	$3,944	$11,935	$4,110	$15,060
20 - 24 years	$11,111	$19,543	$14,824	$24,302
25 - 29 years	$19,994	$29,348	$28,171	$34,801
30 - 54 years	$28,009	$37,570	$44,836	$50,019

Source: Census 2006

Employment income and education attainment

Employment income, as expected, is somewhat correlated with age, which likely reflects higher levels of educational attainment in older youth workers, but also embodies incrementally greater measures of skill and experience.

The earning potential differential for those with higher levels of education also increases with age. Those in the 25-29 year age group who held a bachelor's degree earned 39% more than those with no certificate, diploma or degree. By comparison, the difference was 55% for those aged 30-54. The difference is even more striking for those with a university degree higher than a bachelor's. The median income difference for 25-29 year olds in this group compared to those with no certificate, diploma or degree was 44%, but for older adults, those with a degree higher than a bachelor's earned almost twice as much as those without a high school certificate or diploma (92% more).

Conclusion

In general, the results from the 2006 census data were able to confirm trends observed in similar studies, such as the Youth in Transition Survey; namely, that factors such as geography, education attainment, field of study, and gender, all affect labour market outcomes of youth in different ways. Current economic factors add to the list of determinants affecting an individual's labour prospects and hence, continued analysis of the youth demographic is required.

For a more detailed look at labour market outcomes of B.C.'s youth, please refer to Labour Market Outcomes of Young British Columbians: Evidence from the 2006 Census available on the BC Stats webpage: http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/lss/labour.asp

Median Income by Education Level and Age Group

	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 54
No certificate, diploma or degree	$12,298	$20,087	$26,536	$33,742
High school graduation CF or equivalency CF	$13,942	$21,150	$28,758	$39,215
Apprenticeship or trades CF or DP	$15,699	$24,247	$34,100	$44,692
College, CEGEP or other non-university CF or DP	$15,916	$23,613	$31,747	$43,275
University CF or DP below bachelor	$11,555	$22,840	$31,360	$43,351
Bachelor's degree	$27,761	$24,054	$36,941	$52,463
University CF or DP above bachelor level	$0	$26,229	$39,363	$55,855
University degree higher than bachelor's	$0	$23,456	$38,261	$64,848

Source: Census 2006 (for youth who worked 40+ weeks mostly full-time in2005)

Statistics Canada's Survey Skills Workshops

Call for our workshop calendar!

Developing Satisfaction Surveys

This workshop teaches the fundamentals of designing and implementing an effective satisfaction survey. The course material will assist researchers in producing respondent friendly questionnaires that result in useful and accurate survey data. The course will also help to provide an understanding of the importance of client and employee satisfaction in strategic decision making and business planning. The unique aspects of this type of survey enable you to determine your client's service expectations and their perceptions of your organizations performance.

VICTORIA

September 16-17, 2009
8:30 am - 4:30 pm

TBA
Victoria, BC

Workshop Topics include:

Survey Planning

- Performance measures
- Client satisfaction vs. employee satisfaction
- Fundamentals of collecting data and maximizing response

Questionnaires

- Question structure; open and closed questions
- Rating scales
- Questionnaire design; wording, sequencing and layout

Sampling Methods

- Probability vs. non-probability sampling
- Sample types and exit surveys
- The factors affecting sample size

Processing and Analysis

- The "drivers" of satisfaction
- Summarizing, graphing and presenting survey findings

Register early as space is limited
Fee is $550 + GST
Early registration: $499 + GST (at least 3 weeks prior)

Learn from the Survey Experts!!

REGISTRATION

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Postal Code: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Visa__ M/C__ Amex__ Cheque__ Amount $ (incl. GST):_____

Card No: _____

Cardholder: _____ Expiry Date: _____

Signature: _____

Fed Gov Dept#: _____ Org#: _____ Ref#: _____

For more information, please contact:
Fanita Tjiong
604-666-1792

To register, please return form to:
Workshop Registrar
Statistics Canada
600– 300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, V6B 6C7
Tel: Toll Free (888)-799-0050
Fax: Toll free (877) 287-4369
west.info@statcan.gc.ca

Please make Cheque and Money Orders payable to '**Receiver General for Canada**'

Refund Policy—Registrations are guaranteed once payment is received. Fees will be refunded, less $75 administration charge, if written notice is received at least 3 business days prior to the workshop. Substitutions are permitted at any time.

Statistics Canada will only use your information to complete this sales transaction, deliver your product(s), announce product updates and administer your account. From time to time we may offer you other Statistics Canada products and services or ask you to participate in our market research. If you do not wish to be contacted again for ☐ promotional purposes ☐ and/or market research, check as appropriate and fax or mail this page to us, call (604) 666-1851 or e-mail west.info@statcan.gc.ca

Aussi disponible en français.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's Survey Skills Workshops

Call for our workshop calendar!

Understanding Demographic Data

Join us for a one day workshop on demographic data. This workshop will enhance your ability to understand and interpret demographic data, methods and techniques. This workshop is ideal for market researchers, policy analysts, business professionals, planners and other social scientists who use or commission demographic data.

As a result of your participation, you will be able to more effectively and accurately analyze demographic data. In addition, the workshops will increase your awareness of the availability of population data and current research techniques being used.

The workshop will include discussions on:

- Population growth – births, deaths and migration
- Population pyramids – rates and ratios
- Population estimates
- Population projections

VICTORIA

September 18, 2009
8:30 a.m.—4:30 p.m.

TBA
Victoria, BC

Register early as space is limited
Fee is $300+ GST
Early registration: $275 + GST (at least 3 weeks prior)

Learn from the Survey Experts!!

REGISTRATION

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Postal Code: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Visa__ M/C__ Amex__ Cheque__ Amount $ (incl. GST):_____

Card No: _____

Cardholder: _____Expiry Date: _____

Signature: _____

Fed. Gov. Dept#: _____ Org#: _____ Ref#: _____

For more information, please contact:
Fanita Tjiong
604-666-1792

To register, please return form to:
Workshop Registrar
Statistics Canada
600– 300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, V6B 6C7
Tel: Toll Free (888)-799-0050
Fax: Toll free (877) 287-4369
west.info@statcan.gc.ca

Please make Cheque and Money Orders payable to '**Receiver General for Canada**'

Refund Policy—Registrations are guaranteed once payment is received. Fees will be refunded, less $75 administration charge, if written notice is received at least 3 business days prior to the workshop. Substitutions are permitted at any time.

Statistics Canada will only use your information to complete this sales transaction, deliver your product(s), announce product updates and administer your account. From time to time we may offer you other Statistics Canada products and services or ask you to participate in our market research. If you do not wish to be contacted again for ☐ promotional purposes ☐ and/or market research, check as appropriate and fax or mail this page to us, call 1-888-799-0050 or e-mail west.info@statcan.gc.ca

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Aussi disponible en français.

Canada

Infoline

August 21, 2009
Issue 09–33

Email transmission information service from BC Stats

also on the Internet at www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca or choose RSS

BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Apr 1/2009	% change on one year ago
BC	4,435.3	1.7
Canada	33,592.7	1.2
GDP and INCOME (Revised Apr 27)		
(BC - at market prices)	2008	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	199,214	3.5
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	164,161	-0.3
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)*	37,466	-1.9
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	26,110	3.3
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - Jun	2,714	2.0
Merchandise Exports - Jun	1,913	-1.7
Retail Sales - May	4,399	0.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on	12-month avg
(all items - Jul 2009)	one year ago	% change
BC	-1.6	1.2
Vancouver	-1.6	1.3
Victoria	-1.1	1.2
Canada	-0.9	1.3
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		% change on
(seasonally adjusted)	Jul '09	prev. month
Labour Force - BC	2,436	-0.7
Employed - BC	2,247	-0.3
Unemployed - BC	189	-5.0
		Jun '09
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	7.8	8.1
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	8.6	8.6
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Aug 19/2009	Aug 20/2008
Prime Business Rate	2.25	4.75
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	3.75	6.65
- 5 year	5.85	6.85
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Aug 19/2009	Aug 20/2008
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	1.0969	1.0628
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	0.9127	0.9423
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Jul '09	one year ago
BC	789.41	0.2
Canada	801.51	2.6

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

Population & Household Projections

The latest British Columbia population projections (PEOPLE 34) are now available. BC Stats produces population and household projections for British Columbia and for a number of sub-provincial geographies in the province, including: Development Regions, Regional Districts, Health Authorities, Health Service Delivery Areas, Local Health Areas, College Regions, School Districts, and six Special Regions.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/pop/popproj.asp

British Columbia Wellness Atlas 2008

The dynamic and highly configurable atlas allows users greater flexibility to explore the regional variations and correlations of the wellness data. In total, 40 indicators are drawn from the CCHS (Canadian Community Health Survey) and 27 indicators are from the 2006 Census of Canada and 2008 Socio-Demographic variables from BC Stats. The Wellness Atlas presents information in a geographical context (Health Service Delivery Areas), revealing spatial variations and patterns across British Columbia. To display your own unique dataset, contact Pat Bluemel to discuss.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/georef/geopage.asp

Regional Employment Projections

British Columbia's economy depends upon a skilled workforce for economic growth and well-being. Recent demographic forecasts have emphasized the need to increase the workforce in a variety of occupations. In response, BC Stats has developed a projection of the possible demand for labour by region, industry and occupation for 2008 to 2013.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/lss/repm.asp

Released this week by BC Stats

- Consumer Price Index, July 2009

Next week

- Business Indicators, August 2009
- Current Statistics, August 2009

BC Stats, Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
Tel: 250-387-0327 Fax: 250-387-0380 Web: www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca E-mail: BC.Stats@gov.bc.ca